NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1900. - COPYRIGHT, 1900. BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

REPORT THAT HAMILTON HAS GONE ON AND OCCUPIED WINBURG.

Beavy Fighting on Both Flanks and the Main Column Has a Three-Hour Battle With the Boers at the River - Mounted Infantry Pushes Across Under Heavy Fire and Turns Enemy's Right-Relief Plans for Mafeking.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 6 .- Gen. Roberts cables the War Office as follows: VET RIVER, May 5, 7:15 P. M.-I marched bere to-day with Pole-Carew's division.

Headquarters and Wavell's brigade are two miles to the rear. Maxwell's brigade is the same distance to our right. The enemy are in considerable strength on the opposite bank of the river. Our guns engaged theirs some three hours without being able to force a passage of the river, but shortly before dark the mounted infantry under Hutton turned the enemy's right and in a very dashing manner pushed across the river under a heavy shell and musketry fire. We are now bivouacking for the night within three miles of the Vet River. Our casualties, I hore, are not numerous.

lan Hamilton yesterday succeeded in prevenuing a junction of two Boer forces by a wellexecuted movement of the cavalry, who ous loss. They fled, leaving their dead on the field and their wounded to be attended by our

'Macdonald's brigade dislodged the enemy on the right flank under cover of the naval guns, in which operation the Black Watch distinguished themselves. They were very skilfully led. Hamilton was advancing this morning to a difficult drift over the Klein Vet River. 'Hunter reports that Barton's brigade was beavily engaged this morning two miles north of Rooidam. The enemy's position was quite four miles long and was strongly held. He states that our men marched magnificently. They carried ridge after ridge in grand style. Brabant reported that a Sergeant and three men were captured on May 2. One of them had

"On the following day Lieut. Lilley of the Victorian Mounted Rifles, who was reported missing, was found at Brandfort dangerously wounded in the head. He had been most carefully attended by the Netherlands ambulance."

been brutally ill-treated and left for dead by the

LONDON, May 7 .- With the exception of a report from Bloemfontein that Gen. Ian Hamilton has occupied Winburg, there is little to add to Gen. Roberts's description of the advance of the British forces from Brandfort to the Vet River. It is assumed here that the operations were continued actively on Sunday, but no details have been received. The neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu seems to continue to be the scene of active engagements notwithstanding the northward advance. Gen. Brabant apparently met with strong opposition at Thaba Patchoa, near Thaba N'Chu, for Gen. Rundle left the latter place on Friday to assist him with the Seventeenth Brigade and two batteries of artillery. The British succeeded in ousting the Boers from their position on a kopje, but the subsequent operations have not been re-

Press telegrams from Warrenton represent Gen. Barton's engagement at Roof-dam as being severe, although the British loss is stated to have been only five killed and twenty-five RABBI THE TRANSVAAL EXPELLED. wounded. The Boers, who numbered from ground, and the fighting lasted from 9 A. M. to P. M. The British infantry was sometimes engaged at close quarters. It was, however, a movement apparently by the yeomanry threatening the Boer retreat, that decided the day, and the burghers hastily evacuated their positions, leaving thirteen dead behind them, but carrying off their wounded. The yeomanry pursued the Boers for some miles and a number of prisoners were taken. A Swedish ambulance was also captured, but

The Boers, it is now stated, have completely cleared out of the Windsorton and Klip-dam

parture of a relief column for Mafeking before Gen Hunter's advance to that place began. It is said that Gen. Hunter will operate north of the Vani River and Gen. Methuen south of that stream in conjunction with Gen. Roberts's

Several correspondents send details of the oc-British were welcomed by the inhabhants in a manner similar to their reception at Bioemfontein. They declare that the Free Staters are wholly tired of the war, and pulsion by the Transvaal Boers, being virtually prisoners. The British accounts represent the Boers as being completely surprised at Brandconvoy of guns in the compulsory haste of their

Especially unexpected was the arrival of a strong mounted force of Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders to the eastward of the town. Several small kopies from which their advance might have been resisted were unoccupied by the Boers, apparently because they did not suspect that the British of the spruit, which allowed the passage of the whole British force without opposition.

One correspondent at Brandfort writes that among the defending force was the Irish-American contingent. The townspeople declare that the behavior of this corps was riotous. Irish-Americans refused to take part in it, only manning a kopje close to the town.

Another correspondent says that the conduct

of the Irish Brigade in firing on the first of the British troops to enter the town is keenly resented by the inhabitants, who regard their action as a wanton attempt to imperil their safety. There are no reports from Natal Indicating any movement of Gen. Buller in cooperation with Gen. Roberts's advance.

The Times's correspondent at Lorenzo Marques says that Commandant-General Louis Botha has been in the Free State with the object of rousing the burghers to sense of their duties and responsibillies, but that he returned disheartened and disgusted by their apathy. The correspondentadds that he has learned from an unimpeachable source that Gen. Botha openly told ome of his friends that the Free Staters were o completely demoralized that it was hopeless to expect to do anything with them. The correspondent further says that it is more than ever evident that the mass of burghers will not become a party to resisting the siege of Pretoria.

GEN. II CAS MEYER'S COMPLAINT. But for Mr. Chamberlain South Africa Would

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. from THE SUN'S Correspondent at Pretoria. PRETORIA, May 4, via Lorenzo Marques, May

Te proportion of the Transpacific travel goes w York and the New York Central Lines.

ROBERTS AT THE VET RIVER. 6, 6 30 P.M. War news continues scarce. In an WEBSTER DAVIS, ORATOR nterview to-day with the correspondent of THE SUN on the general situation, Gen. Lucas Meyer said that the war was a misfortune to the whole of South Africa. It would also result

in being a misfortune to Great Britain. He declared that had Queen Victoria, for whom the Boers had never had other than good | He Was a New One to the Academy of Masic feeling, been represented in South Africa by impartial and unprejudiced men friendly settlement would have been possible at any time up to the end of September. To bring about such a settlement was the aim and object of the leading men of both republics. The cause of the war was distinctively not the franchise, but England's determination to reestablish her suzerainty and destroy the independence of the republics. Had Mr. Chamberlain not persistently insisted upon false interpretation of the convention South Africa to-day would be a paradise instead of a cockpit.

In conclusion Gen. Meyer declared that no lasting peace would be established until the Boers were wiped out as a nation or the independence of the republics was acknowledged and guaranteed.

PRETORIA CAN'T HOLD OUT LONG. Opinion of a Norwegian Officer With the Boers-An Interview With Kruger.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. COPENHAGEN, May 6. The Polithen prints letter sent from Pretoria on March 9, purporting to be from Capt. Allum of the Norwegian Army, who went to South Africa on behalf of charged a body of the enemy and inflicted seri- his Government to study the war. He describes the Boers as being busily engaged in making and repairing guns and manufacturing projectiles and powder. Despite the four strong forts around the city he does not believe that the burghers will be able to defend Pretoria

> He records an interview with President Kruger, who had just returned from the Free State. He says the President looked very old and broken. He was suffering from an affliction of the eyes, which he kept closed. He said scarcely anything but suddenly exclaimed: "What can we poor Boers do? The English

have 100,000 soldiers in one place, 40,000 in another and 30,000 in another. Now they send 30,000 Kaffirs against us. The President had just learned of the Derdepoort affair. Capt. Allum adds that he received the impression that the President

considers all is lost except honor, but does not intend to surrender yet. ACHREINER GETS A HEARING.

Boer Sympathizer Holds a Peaceful Meeting After Being Mobbed Several Times.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 6 .- Mr. Cronwright Schreiner, husband of Olive Schreiner, who has several times sought to present the Boer side of the South African dispute to English audiences, and who has each time been mobbed, obtained his first peaceful hearing to-night at the Battersea Town Hall. Among his supporters present at the meeting was Mrs Despard, a sister of Gen. French, Gen. Roberts's well-known cavairy leader.

The usual anti-war speeches were made, and a resolution declaring against further hostilities was adopted. Mr. Schreiner got an enthusiastic reception. In an interview subsequent to the meeting he ascribed this to the growth of sympathy among the British public for the Boers. This was, he said, the first publicemeeting he had addressed in Great Britain, admittance to all the others having been by ticket.

val Principles-Jews in the Two Armies. Rabbi Joseph H. Hertz, a native of this city who was educated at the College of the City of New York, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia College, was a passenger aboard the Cunarder Etruria, which arrived on Saturday night from Liverpool and Queenstown. After leaving the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city Rabbi Hertz spent a year or so at a synagogue in Syracuse. He was called thence to a Hebrew congregation in the Wiswatersrand, arrived in the Transvaal

in the Witwatersrand, arrived in the Transvaal in September, 1808, and took charge of a synagogue at Johannesburg.

He says that he was once a strong advocate of the Boers, but that he changed his sentiments because they persisted in refusing to remove the political disabilities of the Jews and Catholics. He declares that the Boer republic is misgoverned on mediæval principles. He says he was expelled from the Transvaal because of utterances that were regarded by the burghers as harmful to the republic.

After his expulsion, which occurred last December, he spent most of his time ministering to the sick and wounded soldiers of his faith in both armies.

He says there are 1,200 Jews fighting for the British, and that at least 300 Jews are soldiers in the ranks of the two republics. Among the Jewishofficers with the British in South Africa are Col. Albert Goldsmith, and Col. David Harris, the latter was one of the chief defenders of Kimberley, Col. Raphael, also a Jew, was killed on Spion Kop.

Rabbi Hertz has a noor opinion of the sentiments of Poultney Bigelow and Webster Davis on Transvaal matters. He also thinks most of the newspaper correspondents know very little about things in South Africa. He says their impressions are about as valuable as those of the European visitors to America who write solemn volumes of their opinions after staying here a few weeks.

Jollet Branch Shut Down Unexpectedly More Than 3.000 Men Affected.

JOLIET, Ill., May 6. With the exception of the were near. The advance was further aided by | blast furnaces the entire local plant of the Fedtwo of Gen. Pole-Carew's battalions of guards eral Steel Company closed down to-day for an telzing at night two hills commanding a deep indefinite period. The rod mills were closed sprint, the passage of which the Boers guarded two weeks ago. More than 3,000 men are affected daily. Finding then that their position was in this one plant. No official statement can be untenable the Boers relinquished their defence secured from the local officials as to the cause of the suspension or how long it will continue. It is announced semi-officially, however, that the cause of the suspension is overpro-duction. All available yard space is crowded with cars loaded with rods. They are usually consigned to the local mills of the American Steel and Wire Company, which were closed down a few weeks ago by order of John W.

down a few weeks ago by order of John W Gates.

Nothing definite has been posted and the men are at a loss to account for the action. Up to within the last month the steel and wire industry here was booming. All the mills were running at their maximum capacity, and more men were employed than at any time in the history of the mills. On two occasions since the good times came men have received big advances in their wages. It was common talk, moreover, that the mills had enough orders ahead to keep them humming for at least one year. The city was prosperous and the merchants reaping a harvest. Now the dispect is different. With the city's two great industries shut down, 3,000 men out of employment, and the uncertailty which accompanies the steel and wire magnates' official ulterances, business confidence has taken a slump.

FOR THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. Archbishop Keane Raises in Chicago \$60,000

of the \$1.000.000 He Desires. CHICAGO, May 6.-Archbishop John Keane, President of the Catholic University of America, who has been in this city for two weeks raising funds for the endowments of professor's chairs at the university, left the city yesterday for Washington. During his stay the Archbishop raised \$60,000 of \$1,000,000 which he expects to get in the next two years, off this sum \$50,000 was given by Michael Cudahy, the balance being composed of small

contributions.

Archbishop Keane expressed himself as pleased with the success of his work in Chicago. He will remain in Washington only a short time, as he intends to visit all the large cities of the country on the same errand

Center of American Metropolis Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute to fitteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs and 31 theaters.—Adv.

CLOSES A PRO-BOER ADDRESS WITH PRAYER AND SONG.

Audience Which Cheered Him Heartily -Bryan Tinge to the Meeting-President Asked to Invoke Europe's Intervention.

Mr. Webster Davis, lately Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and now engaged in a propaganda in the interest of the South African Boers, was the principal speaker at a pro-Boer mass meeting held last evening at the Academy of Music. The meeting was called by the New York Committee to Aid the South African Republics, of which committee George M. Van Hoesen, chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee, is President, | appointed Mr. Endicott Associate Justice of the and although it was nominally a purely nonpartisan demonstration, there was in the call itself a political cue which many of the "rooters" and the audience were not slow to take, with the result that the meeting several times during Mr. Webster's speech almost took the bit in its teeth and ran away on a straight Bryan slant. The call as it read contained this sentence: "Our object is to rouse the American nation, to appeal to the conscience and the heart of the American people that they may rise in their might and put an McKinley Administration and put an end to the war in South Africa."

At first it was the intention to make a charge

At first it was the intention to make a charge for seats in the orchestra and dress circle, and the chairs in that part of the house were, in fact, reserved until it was found that the result was going to be practically a desert, for barely a hundred people demonstrated their willingness to buy tickets. Then the admission fee was abandoned and the galleries, which were pretty closely packed, overflowed down into the lower regions and the house was eventually completely filled.

The Mozart Verein of 100 voices, under the leadership of Carl Hein, occupied the stage and sang "Old Kentucky Home" in German and a number of other airs. Mr. Van Hoesen, Mr. Davis and Mr. Moutagu White, formerly Censul-General of the Transvall in London, appeared and were loudly cheered. Mr. Van Hoesen's speech introducing Mr. Davis was a very severe twist to the lion's tail, but, after ail, quite mild compared with the wrench Mr. Davis himself gave it. The audience yelled with delight termid compared with the wrench Mr. Davis himself gave it. The audience yelled with delight termid compared with the wrench Mr. Davis himself gave it. The audience yelled with delight termid compared with the wrench Mr. Davis himself gave it. The audience yelled with delight termid compared with the wrench Mr. Davis himself gave the color of the Ice Trust, which is worrying the Tammany Leaders.

Mayor Van Wyck, the Hon. John F. Carroll and Charles W. Morse, the President of the Ice Trust, returned yesterday from their trip to Maine to visit the ice plants. The Mayor's friends said that he was much annoyed on the trip because he had not been permitted to pass through the country unobserved. The Mayor found persons wait-

thump.

Mr. Davis's oratorical methods were remarkable. Beginning in a low, plaintive, almost vailing, voice Mr. Davis leaped in successive hops, skips and bounds to such heights of oratorical passion that the audience for a few moments seemed in doubt just what it ought to do about it. The speaker threw his head back until his face was turned straight up toward the zenith, his hands, held up to the level of each side of his head, shook with a curious gesture until they were mere blurs, while his head swung from side to side with a rapidity and force that it seemed must result in some physical damage. When the audience fairly came to understand that it was only Mr. Davis's way of being impassioned and that he did it oftenest when he was denouncing the English enemies of the Boers most streamously, wild cheers followed each one of these peculiar outbreaks, which were very frequent. The three greatest men of history he said, "are Abraham Lincoln, Ollyer Cromwell and Paul Krüger. I was at Lorenzo Marques and while I was there I received an invitation to visit Pretoria. I was told that if I would accept, President Krüger would send his private car for me. Now I never refuse to ride in a private car and I went to Pretoria. I taked with President Krüger. He said to me. I should think the greatest republic in the world ought to sympathize with the weakest in a struggle like this. He said also, If you saw a big dog in the street tearing a little dog all to pieces with which dog would you sympathize? I replied that I always would sympathize with the under dos, and I would.

"The English say they are the great civilization to the Boers are swages. Nor I Mr. Davis's oratorical methods were remark-

would sympathic would would.

The English say they are the great civilizers and that the Boers are savages. Now I have here two dum-dum bullets. They were taken from the bodies of dead Boers taken from the bodies of dead Boers. The English say they are the great civilizers and that the Boers are savages. Now I have here two dum-dum bullets. They were taken from the bodies of dead Boers found at Spion Kop. The surgeon who found them gave them to me. And here is still enother nun-dum bullet. It is still in the cartridge and undischarged. I picked it up on Spion Kop mysolf. That is the civilizing force the English emoloy. "In Fretoria I saw hundreds of English prisoners arrive. As they debarked from the train there was not a jeer or a derisive word from the crowds of Boers who lined the streets. And, more than that, I saw tears roll down the cheeks of Boers as the prisoners went by—tears of sympathy. I saw the prisoners in their place of confinement. They had air and sunlight and good wholesoms food. There were dudes and the sons of dudes among them—men with foreleads so low that if they cried the tears would roll down their backs. They didn't mind being there. They said they would rather stay there until siter the war. And, on the other hand, I saw a Boer with hair as white as my friend's there in the audience. He was 70 years old and his wife as old as he was nursing him for the wounds he had just received in battle. How is he getting on? I asked the wife. Oh, very well, she said, and I am so giad for he will beable to go and take part in the Battle of the Tugeln. That is the difference in the spirit of the two peoples who are fighting there—30,000 people fighting for their homes, their families and their liberty against 300,000 men fighting for a shilling a day. "And in the English for is I saw Boer prisoners—only 400 of them. That is all the English had. The Boers had 4,000 English prisoners. You have a monument here in New York to American patriots who deed to English prisoners. You have a monument here in New York to American patriots who deed the English huiks in Africa, crowded together like sardines in a box and they sore men with confidence in themselves and the fear of Good in their hearts.

Mr. Davis bevan his peroration with

ception to the Boer delegates so soon to arrive here.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the Senators who voted for the resolution of sympachy with the Boers and conjuring the Prest.ent "to stand where the Chief of a liberty-loving people ought to stand with respect to the wicked and barbarous war that England, with the basest and most sordid of motives is wazing against the heroic people of the South African republics." They go on to say:

The financial schemes of the millionaires and the operations of the stock market should be as dust in the balance against the sacerd right of a free people to preserve liberty and independence.

We condemn the heresy now gaining ground among the pluterats in this country that monarchy is a better form of gov. rument than the republic.

We call upon the President, in the interest of hu-

We call upon the President in the interest of hu manity and civilization to invite the great Powers of Europe to join in a concert d demand upon Great Britain to ston the war respect the rights and inde-pendence of the South African republics.

BIG PAPER MILLS AFIRE.

Americans Are Interested Near Montreal.

MONTREAL Quebec, May 6 - Word was reeived here to-night that the big pulp and paper mills of the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company, in which Gen. Alger and other Amertran capitalists are interested, were on fire and threatened with destruction. In response to a call for assistance a detachment of Montreal fremen, with several engines, was sent by special train to the scene of the fire. The mills are among the largest in Canada.

Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Lonis

W. C. ENDICOTT DEAD.

Former Secretary of War and the Father in-Law of Joseph Chamberlain Passes Away. Boston, May 6 .- William C. Endicott, Secretary of War in the first Cleveland 'Administration, died of pneumonia at his home, 163 Marlborough street, late this afternoon after an ill-

ness of three days.

Mr. Endicott was born in Salem, Mass, on Nov. 19, 1826, and was a direct descendant of Gov. John Endicott of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1847, and took the degree of LL.B. after three years' study at Harvard law school From 1850 to 1873 he practised at the Essex county bar, of which he was one of the leading members. He was a member of the law firm of Perry & Endicott during this time, Mr. Perry being author of "Perry on Trusts." In 1873 Gov. Washburn

and in 1884 he was candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. When Cleveland was elected President of the United States he tendered the War portfolio to Mr. Endicott. At the conclusion of his term of office Mr. Endicott went to Europe and travelled for another year and upon his return resumed

Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which office

he held until 1882, when he tendered his resig-

nation. A year of travel in Europe followed.

the practice of law in Boston. end to the English craze that possesses the daughter of George Peabody of Salem, who survives him. A son, William C. Endicott, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, wife of Secretary of State for the Colonies

ing to see him at about every crossroads station and many attempts were made to interview him. The result of one of these interviews was that the Mayor was made to nominate the Hon. Pichard Croker for Governor of this State When the party got home none of its members would talk about the trip except to say that all

would talk about the trip except to say that all hands had a good time. It was non-tioned to Mr. Carroll that there had been a great deal of talk because he and the Mayor had gone of on a trip with Mr. Morse, immediately after the price of ice had been put up to such a figure that practically every dweller in Manhattan was complaining about it. Mr. Carroll smiled. He was also informed that it had been stated publicly that he was the holder of a large block of stock in the company. He smiled again.

The ice question has become a serious one for some of the Tammany district leaders. Said a Tammany man last evening:

Tammany man last evening:
"The ice bill and the gas bill are the two
that the women folks will get maddest about, and they're all mad now It was reported last night that a further in-crease in the price of ice was contemplated.

CLARKE CASE TO BE RETRIED So Mr. Goehring, Counsel for the Husband,

Declares - No Reconciliation Probable. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 6.—Lawyer Harry I. Goehring of Pittsburg, counsel for James King Clarke, in an interview this evening denied that there had been any conference in Atlantic City between himself and his client relative to the divorce suit which was tried the disagreement of the jury. Mr. Goehring said that the case would be retried, but that nothing would be done until the fall meeting of the court, as the case had gone to the bottom of the list and would not be called until September the list and would not be called until September or October. Mr. Clarke, in company with his brother he said, left Pittsburg a week ago yesterday, but where they were at the present time he did not know. In regard to the tenoritata reconciliation was probable, Mr. Goehring said that he did not know of any proposition of the kind. Touching the statement made that there would probably be a new co-respondent to the rest trial he said.

the next trial, he said:
'I am not at liberty to make any statement this time. It may be the person named in the first trial and it might be some other per-In ending the interview he remarked: "I may add that to my knowledge that there has been no reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and none is probable. I do not expect to consult or meet Mr. Clarke in this city."

Mr. Goehring is here with his wife and family.

Batter Butte burg last Morginy, he said.

HOLD UP IN WASHINGTON SQUARE. and He Thinks, Captures Them.

Christopher Henningsen, a janitor of a house at 35 Washington Square South, was assaulted in Washington Square Park yesterday afternoon by two men, who knocked him down and took his watch from his waistcoat pecket. Several persons who were standing nearby when the men ran away, raised an outery and gave chase.

One of the men disappeared into the crowd but the other was pursued to 86 Sixth avenue. He went into the house and looked the door after him. Central Office Detective Cooney lived in that block, and seeing the crowd from the window he went down out of curiosity, to see what was going on. He learned, and at once took charge of the hunt. He ordered the door to be opened and it was opened. Then he went upstairs and found Thomas McDaniel, one of the tenants, in a rather disturbed frame of mind. McDaniel said he had nothing to do with the theft, but Henningsen was called up, and was sure that McDaniel was one of the men who had robbed him.

As the detective was taking McDaniel down stairs, Henningsen declared that this was the other robber and Cooney took him along too. The second man said that he was Daniel Barton of 28 Waverley place, a laborer on the elevated railroad. Both men were locked up. but the other was pursued to 86 Sixth avenue

INVENTOR OWENS LOST.

Turns Up at Bellevue, Remembers His Address

John J. Owens, who said he was a retired inventor, 72 years old, was found wandering in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and as he could not remember his address was taken to

could not remember his address was taken to Bellevue. There he was assigned to the city lodging house and an attendant started to take him there. On the way, however, he told the attendant that he remembered where he lived and the nan allowed him to go, himself returning to the hospital.

Yesterday afternoon, Arthur J. Roberts of 1684 Second avenue cailed at Police Headquarters and asked that a general alarm be sent out for Owens, who, he explained, was his father-in-law. He said that the old man had not been home since early on Saturday morning. Late last night, William H. Roberts, a grandson of the inventor, called at the hospital and said that no news had been received as yet of the old man. The police have sent out a general alarm.

ROWED AWAY WITH BED SLATS. Ingenious Escape of Pauper Prisoners From Hart's Island.

Two of the pauper prisoners on Hart's Island got tired of their environment on Thursday last and planned to escape. Early Friday morning, before it was light, they took two bed morning, before it was light, they took two bed slats from their beds, crept out of the dormitory and went to the shore. There they took a beat and with the bed slats for ears managed to get to the New York shore. The boat was turned adrift and was picked up in the afternoon off Fort Schuyler.

Commissioner Lantry did not seem to be worrying much ever the escape yesterday. He said that the prisoners that were would come back voluntarily as soon as they got hungry again.

Go to O'Neill's To-day For rugs and curtains. An extraordinary saie. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.-Ade. DID THE COAL BIN MURDER.

YOUNG GARRABRANT CONFESSES THAT HE KILLED HENRY MAAS.

Lured Him to the Cellar and Knocked Him Over With a Slungshot-Partly for Revenge and Partly for Money-Fled to Nyack-Murderer's Mother and Janttress Arrested, Too.

The murderer of Henry Maas, the fifteenyear-old boy whose body was found at a o'clock on Saturday night in a coal bin in the cellar of the tenement house at 182 Eighteenth street, Jersey City, has confessed. He is John Garrabrant, 19 years old, who lived in the house and who was the first to give information about Maas's body being in the coal bin. His mother and Mrs. Julia Coyle, janitress of the house, are under bail as accessories after the fact to the murder. He says he told them about the crime right after it was committed and they advised him to flee, Mrs. Coyle suggesting a way to dispose of the body, and promising not to tell what she knew. Garrabrant was captured in West Nyack at

o'clock yesterday morning by Police Captain Kelly and Policeman Murray of Jersey City On his return to Jersey City he was taken to Chief of Police Murphy's office and the Chief. On Dec. 13, 1859, he married Ellen Peabody, after giving him the usual caution that what he might say would be used against him at his trial, questioned him and elicited a statement of the details of the crime. Garrabrant ment of the details of the crime. Garrabrant refers to Maas as Hayes. This is explained by the fact that Maas's stepfather's name is Hayes. It will be remembered that near the body of the inurdered boy were a piece of lead made into a sort of slungshot and a piece of clothesline fastened to a stick of kinding wood and tied into a noose. The boy's hands were ited behind him. There was a mark on the temple, evidently made by the lead, and County Physician Converse said the lad had been straugled. Young Garrabrant's confession follows:

county Physician Converse said the lad had been straugled. Young Garrabrant's confession follows:

"My name is John Garrabrant." I will be 19 years old on June 13. I reside with my father and mother at 182 Eighteenth street. Heft home at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and went to New York I knew Henry Hayes. I used to work with him at Sharpe & Allan's, 78 and 80 Murray street, New York. I was discharged three or four weeks ago because the boss couldn't trust me around. He said Henry Hayes told him I threatened to shoot a girl there.

"I was going up Murray street about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning when I met Hayes at Sharpe & Allan's door I asked him If he could get off at 12 o'clock. He said yes. He asked me what excuse he would make I told him I didn't know. He said he would tell the boss that his stepfather was very sick and was apt to die. I met him at 12 05 o'clock. He was going to Canal street to deliver some boxes. I went with him. He delivered the boxes and we went back to the store. He went unstairs and when he come down told me he had his pay, 33. We took the Barclay street ferry and waked from Hoboken to Jersey City and went to my house

he come down told me he had his pay, \$3. We took the Barclay street ferry and walked from Hoboken to Jersey City and went to my house at 182 Eighteenth street.

"I went down to the cellar and went into the woodshed and got a piece of lead—ith a leather strap to it, and put it in my pocket. I made it. I put it in my pocket to hit Henry Hayes with it. I waited down I told him it had something for him behind a barrel in the corner. He went to reach for it and I hit him with the piece of lead on his head, near the ear. He fell down, and I hit him again on the head when he was down. He struggled to get up. After the first blow he holisred and begged me not to kill him. Then I hit him again on the head. After that he said nothing I then tied his hands with a piece of tar cord that was lying on the floor. I took his money. \$3, which was in an envelope from the inside pocket of his coat. I did not use the rope and stick [noose and stick shown to him]. I intended to use it, but didn't, as he died before I could use it.

"When Henry holiered Mrs. Coyle came down."

"When Henry hollered Mrs. Coyle came down into the cellar and whistled through the tube to my mother's apartments. She said: Your cellar door is open and the key is in the lock." I have done to be a support of the cellar door, but

then vertipistairs, cooling the cellar door, has and rold her. I had killed Henry Hayes in the woodshed. Mother and i went down to the woodshed. Mother and i went down to the woodshed. Mother and i went down to the woodshed. Mrs. Coyle asked me what I was going to do, and I said I didn't know. My mother told me to go away. Mrs. Coyle saids he wouldn't tell her husband or any ones. Mrs. Coyle said I had better wait until might and has e the bott alongste the field by a 17ah. I went down to the cellar and locked the door. I wanted to give the key to my mother, but she wouldn't take it.

"I went out and saw a policeman coming out of a cellar at Seventeenth and kirove streets. I got scared and went and tooks a trak. I went to the house of Mrs. Primrose. I told Mamie Primrose that I had killed the boy and she told me to say nothing to her mother about to send over to my mother's house and ask her to come up in the morning."

"Why did you ask Henry into the cellar?" inquired thief Murphy.

"I haun't been working and I wanted to get some money to bring home."

"Did you assault him for the purpose of getting this money?"

"I wanted toof from the crack on the head."

"Did you met him in New York?"

"Yes, sir."

This statement was made in the presence of Chief Murphy. Inspector Archibold. Capt. Kelly. William E. Robinson, the Chief's private secretary, and Detective Clark. The prisoner was looked up and will be arraigned before Police Justice Hoos in the First Criminal Court is morning."

Why did you met him in New York?"

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rands.
Inspector Archibold took young Garrabrant to Spear's Morgue yesterday and lifting the lid of the box containing Maas's body, asked if he knew who it was.
'Yes, 'replied Garrabrant without the slightest display of emotion, 'that's Henny Maas.'
'Is that the boy you killed?'
'Yes'

The prisoner's indifference surprises even the police. Inspector Archibold says he smiled several times when he was making his confession.

FILIPINO GENERAL CAPTURED. Pantaleon Garcia Caught Near San Isidro Had Been an Active Rebel Leader.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN MANUA, May 6 - News reached San Isidro vesterday that Gen. Pantaleon Garcia, one of the rebel leaders, was sick a few miles from the town and that he had only a small guard with him. Capt. Smith, Gen. Funston's adjutant, upon receiving this information, immediately marched to the place and easily took Garcia pri-oner.

His capture is most fortunate, as Gen. Funston, who is now in Manila, was preparing at expedition to destroy Garcia, who recently had occupied himself in hargssing the American transport. No expedition against his force will now be necessary, as with their leader a prisoner his men will either disperse or join other bands.

SHOT THREE BROTHERS. Miller Killed Two of the Lintons and Wounded

Mortally the Third. BUFFALO, Tex , May 6. -J. W. Miller shot and killed W. T. and L. O. Linton outright and fatally the home of Mrs. Primrose, a relative, about 2 | wounded Edgar Linton this morning. The three Linton brothers went to the office of the Buffalo Trading Company about 10 A. M., where Miller is employed, and began abusing him. Miller resented their language and pistols were drawn, Miller opening fire. When the smoke cleared W.T. and L. O. Linton were found stretched out dead, while the third brother had two bullets in his body. His death is a question of only a few hours. Miller was wounded slightly. He refused to tell the cause of the

> SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN. Her Body Found in a Pond in Wellesley. Mass .- Not Yet Identified.

trouble.

WELLESLEY, Mass, May 6 -The body of a handsome young woman, about 26 years of age, was found in Morse's Pond this afternoon, and it is supposed to be a case of suicide. The body was taken to an undertaking establishment and Medical Examiner Hodgdon of Dedham was summoned. He declared that the young woman had been dead about two hours and expressed it as his opinion that it was a case of suicide, no evidence to the contrary being discoverable. On a fine lace handkerchief was found the name "Kickok," and engraved on the case of a gold watch was the name "Conevieve." Owing to the proximity of Wellesley College it was at first suspected that she was a student there, and on inquiry it was found that the name appeared on the records of the class of 1890, the home being given at Morristown, Vt.

MODJEAKA TO GO TO POLAND. Will Risk Punishment by the Czar for Her Speech at the World's Fair

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 - Mme. Modjeska has returned to her home in southern California after a successful season of thirty-one weeks in the East. She will not act next season but instead will brave the Czar's edict and visit her

native land, Poland. During the World's Fair at Chicago, Mme. Modleska delivered an address on Poland before the Woman's Parliament. She was carried away by patriotic ardor and said things that disaway by patriotic ardor and said things that dis-pleased the Czar. An edict followed making her anextie. Recently the longing to visit her native land came over the actress. The Russian Gov-ernment was communicated with but word came back from St. Petersburg that the em-barge could not be raised. The Russian Am-bassador has been at work and Modjeska has been advised to go to Poland and take her pun-ishment. This she has decided to do.

DR. JOHN STOCKTON HOUGH KILLED. Thrown From His Carriage His Work in

Jersey for Good Roads. TRENTON, N. J., May 6. - Dr. John Stockton Hough, once a practising physician in Philadelphia, later a resident of Paris and London, and for the last dozen years a gentleman farmer at Ewingville, near this city, died to-day as the result of injuries sustained a few days ago when he was thrown from his carriage by a runaway horse. He was an enthusiast for good roads and he was appointed County Road Comroads and he was appointed county Roads om-missioner here several years ago. The macad-amizing of nearly every road in the county was due to his efforts. He was a member of the University and Groller clubs of New York and the Union League and Schuyikill Navy Athletic clubs of Philadelphia. He was 54 years of age. He leaves a widow and six children. His estate is readsoned at \$200,000.

GOMPERS TO DEFY COURTS. Labor Agitator Says He Has Come Here to

Violate an Injunction. Samuel Compers, President of the American Federation of Labor, appeared at vesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union and was at once escorted to the platform. He said was at once escorted to the platform. He said that it was necessary for some persons to disobey the injunction granted by Justice Freedman restraining the striking eigarmakers or their unions from interfering with the business of S. Levy & Co. or paying the eigarmakers to remain on strike.

"I have violated it at long range before," he said. "I am going closer now and will speak to the eigarmakers to-morrow."

FIRE NEAR YALE'S CAMPUS. An Old Bilding Burned and the Police Suspect

the Students. NEW HAVEN, May 6 -The faculty of Yale University, according to a report in college circles to-night, may investigate the origin of the fire early this morning near the Yale campus that resulted in the loss of an old building which had been moved from the college property to make room for one of the new bi-Centennial buildings. Students were near the burned building just before the fire started and the police suspect the college boys of starting the

fornians in Saturday's athletic games here. SAVED HIM FROM SHARKS. Bo's'n's Mate Mullen of the New York Res-

NORFOLE, Va., May 6 - Early in the trip of the cruiser New York from Porto Rico to this port, which ended to-day, a coal passer, crazed by the heat of the furnace room, grasped a Bible and jumped overhoard in tropical waters, where sharks abound Boatswain's Mate Mul-len promptly jumped after him and saved him.

Norrolk, Va. May 6 The cruiser New York, flagship of Admiral Farquhar, and the Point at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Jan Juan, Porto Rico, whence they sailed for Norfolk on last Tuesday. The Admiral left at San Juan the gunboat Machias, which was expected to sation Wednesday for Nicaragua to look after Ameri-can interests there, in place of the cruiser De-troit. The New York and Texas, under present

Unconscious and His Skull Fractured.

Judge, a packer living at 318 East Fifty-ninth street, was found unconscious at it o'clock last night at Ninth avenue and Fifty-first street He was bleeding from the nose and ears, and at Rossevelt Hospital it was found that his skull was fractured at the base. An insurance policy found in his pocket bore the name J. E. dudge. The police believe that his injury was caused by a fall.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 6. Advices from Brewster county to-day say that new discoveries of rich that another big rush of prospectors to the dis-trict has begun. A town of over 2,000 people has sprung up south of Marathon, near the

PRICE TWO CENTS. TWO "POP" CONVENTIONS.

ONE IN CINCINNATI AND THE OTHER IN SIDUX FALLS, S. D.

north to east winds.

The Party Split on the Nomination of Bryan in St. Louis in 1896-Middle-of-the-Road Pops Who Meet to Cincinnati Care Nothing for 16 to 1-They Call the Sloax Falls Pops Traitors and "Nebraska Ple-Biters."

CINCINNATI. May 6.-All over the country pol-

cians interested in the welfare of the respec-

tive national parties and the constituents of

these parties are now turning their eyes toward the two national conventions of the Populist party which are to be held on Wednesday. One of these conventions is to be held in Sioux Falls, S. D., and the other is to assemble in this city. Only those who are compelled to keep track of the antics of these "Pops" can understand or give expression to the vitriolic sentiments which emanate from their two camps. The split in the Populist National party started from the hour that the Populist National Convention of 1896 adjourned at St. Louis. That convention was held a few days after the Hon William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska was nominated at Chicago. Immediately after Bryan had captured the nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago, through the means of borrowed oratorical plumage, he and his friends were in great trepidation lest the Populist National Convention, which was on the eve of assembling at St. Louis, should refuse to indorse Bryan Noboby seemed to care what the Populist National Convention would do for Arthur Sewall, the million-

been nominated as Bryan's running mate. Secator James K. Jones of Arkausas had been elected charman of the Democratic National Committee by Bryan's friends at Chicago, Senator Jones, together with ex-Gov. William Stone of Missouri and a coterie of Bryan's friends, descended upon St. Louis and had luxurious headquarters at the Planters' Hotel, They were quickly in communication with Senator Marion C. Butler of North Carolina and Senator William V. Allen of Nebrska, and later on with Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa and the Hon Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota of the "Pop" camp. It may be said, parenthetically. that Mr. Donnelly has been a candidate for the nomination for President of any old party from the hour of his birth. Senator Allen was temporary chairman of the "Pop" convention at St Louis four years ago and Senator Alien was its permanent chairman.

aire free silver shipbuilder of Maine, who had

When Senator Jones and ex-Gov. Stone appeared upon the Populist battlefield in St. Louis four years ago, the chances that Bryan was to be indersed by the convention were mighty slim. But Jones and Stone were in constant communication with Butler, Allen, Weaver and Donnelly, and soon the chances for Bryan's indorsement began to improve. As for Arthur Sewall, Bryan's running mate, the "Pops'. would not listen to a syllable flooking to his in dorsement Sewall was a rich man. He was a mighty thrifty citizen. But Jones and Stone and Weaver and Donnelly, not forgetting the Hon. Mary Ellen Lease, for this Joan of Arc of the Populist party was one of the prime factors at St. Louis at that time, put in great work among the delegates to the convention. After a struggle, which is still remembered in Populist circles, Bryan was indorsed by the convention. It was declared at the time that that endorsement would lead to a split in the Populist party on the ground that the Democratic party had practically swallowed the Populist party. The delegates to the Populist Convention at St. Louis, however, gested and advised that they should go the whole Chicago ticket of 1896. They would not have it, and nominated the Hon-Tom Watson, of neglected political memory, for Vice-President. The work of this Populist Convention caused all sorts of complications on election day in 1896. The "Pops" wanted to vote for Watson, and yet they did not want to vote for Bryan. It is a matter of fact that many "Pops" scratched their Presidential Electors' ticket, forgetting that they could not vote for a Presidential Elector without voting for a Vice-Presidential Elector.

Two years passed away. There were smothered rumblings in all Populist circles. All sorts of charges were fired at the prominent leaders of the "Pops." Nothing was too harsh to be said of their conduct at St. Louis in 1896 and no comment too stinging. The trouble came to a head at Li. coln, Neb., last February, when the "Pops" called the meeting of their National Committee. From the first hour that the committee assembled there was ruction. Senator Allen of Nebraska and Senator Butler of North Carolina were denounced as traitors, and Butler, who was elected chairman of the Populist National Committee at St. Louis in 1896, came

in for special denunciation. In fact, it has been charged in "Pop" circles for the last four years that Senator Butler was really the power behind the throne who helped Senator Jones and Gov. Stone to bring about the indorsement of Bryan in 1896.

Well, as a result of that fracas at Lincoln last February, the two Populist National Conventions have been called to assemble, one at Stoux Falls and one in this city on Wednesday next. The Sioux Falls "Pops" are led by Senator Butler, who still insists that he is chairman of the Populist National Committee, and the "Pops" who are to assemble here are headed by D. Clem Deaver of Omaha, who insists that he is the simon-pure chairman of the Populist National Committee. The "Pops" at Sioux Falls are to hold their convention in a huge tent. That is cyclone country and all the "Pops" who gathered here to-day at the Dennison Hotel declared that they would give their farms if a fine old cyclone came along and knocked the Sioux Falls tent to smithereens. Chairman Deaver came to towe to-day and he was in close communion with Jo A. Parker, secretary of the Deaver "Pop" National Committee. Mr. Parker spells his name plain "Jo," not Joseph or John or Josephus, Just plain Jo." The Hon Jo did some talking to-day. Secretary Parker said that there would be a large delegation of "Pops" here who favored the nomination by the Populist party of the Hon. Wharton Barker of Philadelphia. It will be recalled that Mr. Barker was bitterly disappointed at St. Louis four vears ago, when the "Pops" indorsed Bryan. He wanted to be nonlinated. The Hon Eugene V. Debs, who conducted the great railroad strike in Chicago in 1894, has been nominated by the Social Democrats for President. Mr. Parker said of Mr. Debs by our convention, but I realize that he has weakened his chances by refusing to dive any assurance that he would accept if nonlinated. He evidently wants to restain his hold on the Socialist party, and they are apparently not inclined to combine with us resming to prefer that their organizat